against Capt. George S. Chapman of the West Thirtieth street station of conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges, which grew out of the raid on Herbert B, Seeley's dinner at Sherry's on Dec. 19, were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Police Board. Commissioner Parker of the committee, Chairman Grant being out of town, approved the charges, and the case was put on the calendar for trial on Thursday. Then the Police Board got into a wrangle over them and voted to suspend until further orders from the board all proceedings, including the proposed subponning as witnesses of all the guests and dancers at

the dinner.

When President Roosevelt heard that Mr. Parker had approved the charges and that the trial had been set down for Thursday he had a talk with Commissioner Andrews, and they came to the conclusion that the President, who s ex-officio a member of all committees, should have been consulted before the charges were

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews also thought that there was too much hurry in bringing Capt, Chapman to trial, and they decided to have a meeting to consider the matter. The Chief Clerk was notified to call a meeting. This was done and an unusual scene occurred before the three members of the board assembled in the meeting room.

Messra. Roosevelt and Andrews marched down stairs from the President's room and entered Commissioner Parker's office. Clerk Kipp was there and the door was shut to outsiders. In a few minutes Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews came out again and went to the board room to hold a public meeting. Before Commissioner Parker came up stairs Commissioner

Andrews made this statement: "This is the third effort to get a meeting. The meeting was first called in the board room, and Mr. Parger declined to come. It was next cailed in Mr. Parker's own room, and he escaped from his office, so that no quorum was When I proposed the motion Commissioner Parker got between two doors and directed the clerk not to record him as present. There being no quorum no meeting could be held, and then we adjourned to the board

There being no quorum no meeting could be heid, and then we adjourned to the board room."

When Commissioner Parker joined his colleagues Commissioner Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Parker, I called this meeting because I wanted to institute an investigation of the charges against Capt. Chapman before approving them for trial. I saw the Captain to-day and he was reluctant to be put on trial but had no fear of the result. I desired to look into the matter before the charges were approved but I see you have approved the charges. Therefore I want to call the matter up."

"That is my position exactly," said Commissioner Andrews. "I had no idea the charges would come up this week. The charges were made by Chief Conlin this morning, but for some reason they are dated two days back. On account of this irregularity and for the reasons stated by Mr. Roosevelt I move that proceedings of all kinds relative to the charges against Capt. Chapman be suspended to afford the board an opportunity to examine into them and that the papers be referred to the President. President Roosevelt—I want to say here that I am always willing to put a Captain on trial when there is the least ground for complaint, but there should be some investigation of a charge to see whether there is good ground for it. Commissioner Parker and that the case could not in any event come up for ten days.

"I has been put on Thursday's caiendar," remarked Commissioner Andrews. "Complaint, but the charges are not complete until they are signed," answered Mr. Andrews. "These were not signed until to-day, and it is beyond the usual course to put a Captain on trial without the full knowledge of the board."

"What I want to get at is whether the Captain ought to be put on trial at all," said the President. "If there is the least ground for it then of course he ought to go on trial."

"Mr. Parker—Many charges have been made, many positive statements have been made, that Capt. Chapman formed his way upon premises whore nothing irregular or indecent was going on and that he be

rarer. "You passed a resolution while I was at Albany abolishing executive sessions. It was passed as a bemb for me."

"If there is a prima facle case we cannot ignore it," said President Roosevelt. "Whether it is on Fifth avenue or Avenue A, if a Captain is doing his duty the board will stand by him."

Commissioner Roosevelt then asked whether Commissioner Roosevelt then asked whether any one had made a charge against Capt. Chap-

any one had made a charge against Capt. Chapman.

Mr. Parker replied that Mr. Seeley had told him that the Captain had behaved in the way the charges stated.

While Mr. Parker was talking Commissioner Andrews got up and said that he would have to be excused as he had lots of work. He pressed his motion to suspend all proceedings, saying he wished to suspend the service of the charges and the issuing of subpomat to the witnesses.

The motion was then passed to suspend all proceedings until further orders of the board. Commissioner Parker told Mr. Roosevelt that he did not think the trial, when it came up, would last very long. He thought it could be disposed of in one hour.

"I don't think that either Mr. Sherry or Mr. Seeley will dare to come here," remarked Mr.

eley will dare to come here," remarked Mr. rker. He also said he did not believe any of

"Idon't think that either Mr. Sherry or Mr. Seeley will dare to come here," remarked Mr. Parker. He also said he did not believe any of the witnesses would come.

The case will probably se set for trial Thursday week. Commissioner Parker, after the meeting, gave out this statement:

"I had but one call for a special meeting, to meet at 3:10, which I attended. The first I heard of any wish for a special meeting was from my secretary, who told me that Commissioner Andrews's secretary said that Commissioner Andrews's secretary said that Commissioner Roosevelt and Andrews were in Commissioner Andrews's secretary said that the call was a very sudden one, and the other three Commissioners last spring, during my absence, agreed that there should be no secret meetings (with which I fully agreed), I said to my secretary that I could not come for a few minutes, but asked the purpose of the meeting to be held in Mr. Andrews's room, My secretary brought the word from Commissioner Andrew's secretary. Wy secretary states to me that when given this message he asked Commissioner Andrews's secretary. This conversation was heard and is testified to by the officer detailed in this office.) I sent back word that I should like to know the purpose of the special meeting, asking my secretary to see Mr. Roosevelt himself and inquire of him—to tell Mr. Roosevelt thinself and inquire of him—to tell Mr. Roosevelt thinself and inquire of him—to tell Mr. Roosevelt thinself and inquire of him—to tell Mr. Roosevelt that if he would kindly send me a memorandum of the purpose of the meeting, I should be glad to attend in a few minutes. My secretary informs me that he saw Commissioner Andrews's secretary and asked of him where Commissioner Andrews's office. I sent back word has a mawered: 'I don't know.' My secretary is the first in the interior of the meeting is not and was missioner Receivelt on the secret winding staircase leading to his room from Commissioner Andrew's room on the lower floor. My message was delivered and Commissioner Received answered: Teil Mr. Parker it won't take but a few minutes; it won't take three minutes; it's about some very important matters. We will talk about the Chauman case. Mr. Hoosevelt was also informed, as directed that Mr. Parker was very busy, &c., would like to know the nature of the meeting, and would meet him anywhere in a few minutes, and Mr. Roosevelt, continuing, said: 'We'll meet in Mr. Parker's own room, if you isay so.' This message was taken to Mr. Parker, who said: 'If Mr. Roosevelt wants to see me on any police business, why don't be come to my room? The message was taken to Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Tarker would see him in his room—that Mr. Tarker would see him in his room—that Mr. Tarker was very busy and would see Mr. Roosevelt in his room. missioner Reosevelt on the secret winding stair

SQUABBLE OVER CHAPMAN.

POLICE BOARD PUTS OFF HIS
TRIAL FOR THE SHERRY RAID.

Parker Approved the Charges and the
Case Was Set for Thursday, When Booseveit and Andrews Interfered - Binere
and Dancers Not Ket Subpensed.
Chief Conlin made formal charges yesterday
against Capt, George S. Chapman of the West Secretary Kipp: 'You will not record me as present at any such meeting.' I added: 'I have received but one call to a meeting.' 'And you have falled to attend it,' said either Mr. Hoosevelt or Mr. Andrews. I said: 'The call is for 3:10; you have the call in your hand. The clock is now 3:00. I shall be present at any public meeting you call.' 'Very well.' said Mr. Roosevelt. 'Let's you p stairs.' I stail be there.'' I said. 'I may be a minute or two late, as I wish to finish with these persons.' During the conversation I told Mr. Roosevelt that I had been informed that they wished to hold the meeting secretly in Mr. Andrews's room. He dealed that he had sent any such message. I called in my secretary, to whom I put the question plainly in Mr. Roosevelt when message. I called in my secretary, to whom I put the question plainly in Mr. Roosevelt's presence, and my secretary confirmed the statement absolutely.

"When they make a rule let them stick to ft. They framed the rule, fondly imagining it would annoy me, and they alone have repeatedly shrunk from its application."

As to subposnas to be served upon guesta and dancers at the dinner, Mr. Parker said yesterday that on failure to respond to its subposnas the Police Board has the right, under section 251 of the Consolidation act, to bring attachment proceedings. The section says: "The Board of Police shall have power to issue subponas, attested in the name of the President, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by law or its rules and regulations."

Chief Conlin's charges against Capt. Chapman are:

"I hereby charge Capt. George S. Chapman of the President of the President with conduct with

Chief Conlin's charges against Capt. Chapman are:

"I hereby charge Capt. George S. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct with conduct unbecoming an officer in this, to wit: That the said Capt. George S. Chapman did on the night of Dec. 19 impropely and without warrant of law enter upon the premises of Louis Sherry, and there behave in a rude, boisterous, insolent, and arbitrary manner."

Chief Coulin, in speaking of the charges, said yesteriay:

Chief Comin, in speaking of the charges, said yesterday:

"I have made them because I deem it my duty to do so. My attention was called to the alloged outrageous conduct of one of my subordinates, and I have no alternative but to put the accused on trial. I have tried to get Mr. Seeley and Mr. Sherry and some of the guests to make affidavits, but they refused to take this course. They evidently do not want me to put Capt. Chapman on trial, yet they notify me that he acted in an outrageous and unlawful manner. I have no other course but to prefer charges, and I have done so. Capt. Chapman will not be suspended from duty pending his trial."

It is said that Chief Contin has now in his possession affidavits from "Little Egypt," a dancer, and a number of the other female performers who entertained the guests at the dinner, and that all of these neodle will testify at the trial.

Mr. Seeley's letter to Chief Conlin, declining to make an affidavit against Capt. Chapman is as follows:

"Dean Sin-Your letter of Dec. 24 received."

Mr. Seeley's letter to Chief Coulin, declining to make an affidavit against Capt. Chapman is as follows:

"DEAUNIR—Your letter of Dec. 24 received. You request me, as one of those present at a dinner given at Sherry's on the 10th of the present month, to call upon you for the purpose of making an affidavit in support of the complaint you propose making against Capt. Chapman. As he has publicly stated that nothing improper occurred at this dinner, there can be no justification for his outrageous and unlawful intrusion. I have voluntarily made a full statement of the matter to Commissioner Farker, which has been garbied and distorted in the local press, and to prefer charges against Capt. Chapman and to secure his punishment would be no recombense for submitting my guests and myself to further undeserved publicity. It seems to me that sufficient facts are bow in the possession of yourself and the commission to allow action to be taken in Capt. Chapman's case without further affidavits. My guests desire that you will let this letter serve as an answer to the one written to them by yourself requesting that they appear at Headquarters, and I make the same request. Yours, very respectivity.

Chief Conlin says that Alderman Hall, who brought the letter to him, said that the matter

I make the same request. Yours, very respectfully.

Chief Conlin says that Alderman Hall, who brought the letter to him, said that the matter was extremely unpleasant at this time on account of the coming marriage of Mr. Herbert Seeley's brother; that Mr. Seeley and his brother have nothing to conceal, as was evidenced by the fact that Mr. H. Seeley called upon Commissioner Parker and made him a statement of the case as he knew it. Mr. Hall said that what they wanted to do was to avoid publicity as much as possible, as Mr. Seeley didn't want to involve his brother or his guests in any further newspaper notoriety about the case. Mr. Hall said: "If this thing only involved Mr. Seeley alone, and if his brother or his guests, it would be all right to go ahead with the trial. Hut suppose that the trial goes on, these men will have to attend here, and their pictures will be in the papers, and the newspapers will make a sensational case of it, and the higher the standing of the people the greater the sensation. We don't want to get into a public procedution of this case, simply for the purpose of avoiding notoriety, and we have already had too much of that."

Chief Conlin told Mr. Hall that the circumstances and the statement in Mr. Seeley's letter that "there can be no justification for his (Capt, Chapman's) cutrageous and unlawful intrusion "left him no other course to pursue but to prefer charges.

while Mr. Parker was talking Commissioner While Mr. Parker was talking Commissioner Andrews started to get up and leave the room.

"Don't be impatient," Mr. Parkersaid to him.

"You could not devote a minute to this down stairs," said Mr. Andrews.

"I thought you had resolved to transact all your business in public meetings," retorted Mr. Parker. "You passed a resolution while I was Parker. "You passed a resolution while I was the company at 118 Chambers street, has predict the company at 118 Chambers street, has predict the company at 118 Chambers against the company against the company at 118 Chambers against the company at 118 Chambers against the company at 118 Chambers against the company against the company at 118 Chambers against the Patrolmen John J. Dein and John J. Bannon of the Mercer street station. His complaint is that while he was in the Café Atlanta at 105 East Fourth street on election night be met Policemen Deln and Bannon, who were in uniform. Bannon, he says, offered to bet him \$25 to \$5 that Bryan would carry the city of New York. He took the bet, and they put up the money in Policeman Dein's hands.

When the returns announced McKinley's victory in the city, Bohlenbach claimed the \$30. He charges that Dein refused to pay over the amount to him, or give him back his \$5. Bonenbach consulted Charles Duffy of 90 West Broadway about the matter, and the lawyer sent several letters to Bein requesting him to return the money to his client. Dein, it is said, has not only refused to give Bohlenbach his \$5 back, but has ignored the attorney's letters. In con-equence of this, complaint was made to Commissioner Roosevelt, who ordered the mat-ter hyesthesical.

Commissioner Rouseveit, who ordered the mat-ter investigated.

As a result of the investigation the two po-licemen will be placed on trial before Commis-sioner Parker on Thursday. Policeman Ban-non, who was sure of Bryan's carrying the city, and who bet \$25 against Bohlenbach's \$5, also has a grievance; but this has not been included in the complaint. It is said that Dein, besides refusing to give Bohlenbach his \$5, also kept the \$25 which Bannon put in his hands as stake-holder.

The two policemen were assigned to duty on election night at the polling place of the Eleventh district of the Fourteenth Assembly district, which was located at 138 Second av-enue. Boblenbach says he has a number of witnesses to the betting transaction

LAWYER M'NAUGHT THREATENED. Promoter Belden Gives Surety to Keep the Pence for Three Mouths,

William W. Belden, a mining promoter living at the Hotel Vendome, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, for threatening the life of Col.

kill McNaught on sight. Whon asked what motive the promoter could have in wishing to take his life he said that the firm of McNaught & Redding were engaged in several matters of lituation in which Mr. Belden was interested, but on the other side.

Magistrate Deuei held Mr. Belden in \$500 bonds to keep the peace for three months. The prisoner furnished the surety. Hefore leaving the court he said:

prisoner furnished the surety. Hefore leaving the court he said:

"This man, Col. McNaught, was my life-long friend, and while posing as such and constantly m my company, told stories to my wife that caused her to sue me for a divorce. None of his stories was true. He is her attorney.

"I went to his office with the intention of shapping his face, but he was out. I had no idea of taking his life. I was not armed. I never went anywhere armed in my life."

Hoth Col. McNaught and Mr. Belden are Southerners.

CABLE ROAD'S LIGHTNING CHANGE

Southerners.

enue Car in Going Up Town,

Half a dozen persons from Brooklyn, who wanted to go to Seventh avenue and Fiftyseventh street, or thereabouts, waited in the cold near the City Hail on Sunday night for a Broadway cable car. Finally one labelled Broadway came along and they boarded it. Before it had gone far the conductor pailed a crank; the broadway lake gave place to one inscribed Columbus avenue, and a green light l'arker would see him in his room—that Mr.
l'arker was very busy and would see Mr. Roosevelt la his room.
"Immediately thereafter I received a formal
call for a meeting to be held at 3.10 o'clock. It
was then 3 o'clock by my clock. Mr. Roosevett
said that the meeting was called for the purpose
of looking over the Chapman case. Mr. Andrews moved that all proceedings in the Chapman matter be suspended and that the papers

WOOD RAINED DIAMONDS.

IWO WOMEN, KELLARD AND DAR. LINGTON, CAUGHT PAILFULS, \$55,000 Worth Bought at One Shop by the Man with the Undeveloped Brain and

\$41,000 Worth at Another-His Two Millions Are All Cone and He Is in Prison The commission appointed to inquire into the sanity of William G. Wood, who is locked up in the Tombs on a charge of forgery, held its second session yesterday in the Criminal Courts building. At the first hearing witnesses testified that Wood, who inherited \$2,000,000, had squandered \$700,000 of his inheritance on women, one of whom was May Kellard, of Barbara Aub fame, who had received from him hundreds of thousands of dollars. Drs. Hamilton and Jacoby testified that Wood's brain was undeveloped. After he could get no credit he torged his wife's name to notes and checks.

The first witness called yesterday was John H. Johnston of the Johnston Jewelry Company, at 17 Union square. He testified that he first met Wood on Sept. 30, 1889, when Wood called at his place to buy some Jewelry. Wood afterward bought many diamonds, which he gave to w m n. Altogether, up to Nov. 14, 1893, Wood had purchased \$55,286 worth of jewelry from Johnston to give to women. Most of it, the witness said, was bought for May Kellard, who had visited the jewelry store four or five times to select the jewels. Mrs. Matilda Darlington got some of the jewelry. She is a widow, to whom, Lawyer Abner C. Thomas testified, Wood had given \$34,000.

"She came to my store oftener than Miss Kellard," said the witness, "but Wood didn't buy as much jewelry for her as he did for May. Some of the jewelry he paid cash for. Again, he gave me promissory notes, but they were as good as cash. One day a man came into my place to sell me some of the jewelry which Wood had purchased. I asked the man where he got it. He said at the prwnbrokers' sales. The women had pawned the jewelry at Simpson's and at Mc-Alcenan's. When Wood called to buy more jewelry one day after this I told him the women he was giving it to were pawning it. He said he didn't care, as it belonged to them after he had given it to them. His first purchase was a marquise ring, for which he paid \$275. He drove up to my place in a cab, accompanied by a woman. She remained in the cab until he brought the ring out to her. After that he ught in big lots. At one time he owed me \$17,000 for jewelry that he had bought for the women. I got all my money, however, even \$9,000 on a note that went to protest. I believed he was acting foolishly to give away

lieved he was acting foolishly to give away things so recklessly, and I gave him a good talking to on the subject of extravagance."

William Reiman, jeweller, testified that Wood had first visited his store at Broadway and Thirty-first street on Nov. 18, 1891, and begun to buying jewelry there. He bought sometimes on credit and sometimes for cash. From November, 1891, to June, 1893, he purchased \$41,363 worth of jewelry at Reiman's. Miss Kellard, the witness said, preferred diamonds, and often accompanied Wood to pick out what she wanted. She always got whatever she picked out. Wood paid for everything. Sometimes Miss Kellard visited the store with a letter from Wood, and got jewelry in this way. On one occasion she picked out a diamond necklace, and said she liked the stones in it. Wood promptly paid \$11,000 for the necklace, and hung it about her neck.

"Wood came to my store almost every day," said Jeweller Keiman, "and every time he called he bought some jewelry. I thought nothing of the matter, as I believed him to be a millionaire, until he began at diamond carrings. I knew he was giving the jewelry to women, but when I looked over my books and each he had

nothing of the matter, as I believed him to be a millionaire, until he began at diamond earrings. I knew he was giving the jewelry to women, but when I looked over my books and saw he had purchased twenty-five pairs of diamond earrings I thought he was getting off his balance. Finally one day he came around to my stere and said he was dead broke. He wanted to borrow a doliar, I gave it to him. He had given me a fifth morigage on a piece of real estate at 121st street and Third avenue to secure me for money owed on jewelry purchased. The property was afterward soid, and I got my money out of it. After he had come around to borrow a dollar he drouped into the store again and asked to see another pair of diamond eardings. He picked out a pair valued at \$270, and said that he was anxious to get them for a friend, but that he had no money. He had been such a good customer that I just made him a present of the earrings and then lectured him. I told him that he had been foolish, and that he ought to give up these women."

"Now," said Lawyer Thomas, "wasn't he the

friend, but that he had no money. He had been such a good customer that I just made him a present of the earrings and then lectured him. I told him that he had been foolish, and that he ought to give up these women."

"Now," said Lawyer Thomas, "wasn't he the most peculiar man you ever met? Most good natured?"

"He certainly was," answered the witness, "Have you ever met others like him?" asked the lawyer.

"Yea," said the witness, "I met one fellow, but he died early."

The witness said that Wood was forever talking about women.

William A. Glover, a pawnbroker of 102 West Thirty-eighth street, testified that he made Wood's acqualinance in 1890. On Dec. 18 of that year he sold Wood merchandise for \$2,018.50. The goods were sent to 252 West 121st street, the residence of May Kellard's parents. After that I cashed checks and discounted notes for Wood. One of Wood's friends, Frank D. Croft, told me Wood was a werly wealthy man and that his credit was Al. Then I gave him all the money he wanted on his checks and notes. One evening Wood rushed lato my place and gut \$3,000 to take some girls to the Paicetine Commandery bail. I afterward got judgment against him for \$4,000. I considered him the biggest damn fool that ever lived. He often got money for May Kellard, and every once in a while she would come to me to discount in one of Wood's notes. I took one of the notes to the President of a bank, and he wanted 15 per cent. to discount it. The note was for \$2,000, drawn by Wood. Oh, he was a damn fool. He was very fond of May Kellard, and gave her everything she asked for. One dry he gave her a note for \$1,500, and she exeme around to me and asked me to buy I for \$1,600. I refused to buy I and she peddled it ground the town. I went and told Wood about It, and said he'd better get It back or he'd have to pay its face vaiue."

Q-What did she call him Will? A.—No. sir: I think she usually saidressed him as Mr. Wood. Q. Didn't she call him Will? A.—No. sir: I think she usually saidressed him as Mr. Wood. Q. What did she c

d was shrewd in some things, but he was a

had was sure war in some and the fool in others."
William G. McCormack, a real estate broker living at 2062 Woodruff avenue, said that Wood had often met Miss Kellard in his real estate office on Third avenue, and that he gave her money in a reckless manner. The witness told a story of two strange women whom Wood had treated to flats full of furniture.

"He took these women to a carpet store in Court, yesterday, for threatening the life of Col. James McNaught of the legal firm of McNaught & Redding, whose offices are at 35 Nassau street.

According to Col. McNaught's story, Belden called at his office twice recently, and, finding him out, announced to the clerks he proposed to kill McNaught on sight. When asked what motive the promoter could have in wishing to take his ife he said that the firm of McNaught.

At this point the commission adjourned for a week. Wood is in the Tombs. At this point the commission

ST. JOHN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Archbishop Martinellt at a Worcester Church Celebration, WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.-St. John's Catholic Church closed the year of its golden jubilee to-day on the anniversary of the feast of its patron saint with the most elaborate services ever given in a Worcester church.

Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the Church in the United States, was the special guest of the parish, and pontificated at the solemn mass celebrated at 10:30 o'clock this morning. As a compliment to the Papal delegate every

man were on his breast a badge of yellow and white, the Papal colors. At the altar gathered an extraordinary body of churchmen representing the highest and most influential Catholics in this country, State, and city, among them lies in this country, State, and city, among them being Archbishop Martinelli, the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conavy, rector of the Catholic University at Washington: the Very Rev. Philip J. Gannigan, D. D., vice-rector of the same university; the Bight Rev. Thomas B. Haven, Rishop of the dincese of Springfield; the Rev. John Leng. S. J., President of Heily Cross College; the Bev. John Conway, S. J., of Georgetown University; the Very Rev. Ir. John P. Power, Vicar-dieseral of the Springfield diocese; the Right Rev. Mgr. Sharetti, Secretary to the Papal delegate, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Griffin, the venerable pastor of St. John's Church for more than twenty-five years. Archbishop Martinelli left Worcester for Springfield at 8:45 P. M. He will be the guest of the Rev. J. J. McCoy at Chicopee to-morrow. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Four wheeling enthusiasts of the New York Athletic Club are in a state of mind because each of them is struggling to win a silver loving cup, to be awarded to the member riding five miles out doors each day on the greatest number of days between certain dates, and thus far the scores are even. Each man has pushed his wheel the required number of miles every day since the contest was begun, and in all sorts of weather. One of these enthusiasts said several days ago that he couldn't afford to die because he knew that the other three would ride to his funeral on wheels. Their troubles were not many until the first heavy snowstorm. This forced them to do their five miles on the Broadway cable slot, which furnishes a comparatively safe road in dry weather, and in wet weather it is warranted to throw a rider about once a block. All four of these new were out on Sunday, and ed to throw a rider about once a block. All four of these men were out on Sunday, and despite the snow, the day was a pleasant one for this kind of exercise. The rules of the contest say that the riding must be done between 6 A. M. and 10 ". M., and that in case of a tle on May 1, it must continue until only one man is left. One man of the four is 40 years old, but that is no indication that he is not a stayer. Each one of the contestants is determined to win the cup, and the betting on them is about even.

The name "fair" covers a variety of enterprises, and not the least amusing feature in an entertainment of this sort that as just ended was the practising of Coney Island methods on a New York crowd in the Madison Square Garden. One of the features of this fair was a café chantant exhibition. No acco nmedations had been made for the spectators except the chairs placed around the tables on which drinks were served. A pugnacious young man from Brooklyn, who had been to Coney Island in the season and knew his rights, went in to see this show and sested himself at one of the tables. A walter was beside him in a lifty with the in-

"What do you want to drink?" "Nothing," said the Brooklyn man.
"Then you must leave this endr," replied the
watter. "These tables are reserved for drink-

Where shall I go?" "You will have to stand if you don't drink," said the waiter.
"I am not going to drink and I shall sit right here. Now.

here. Now, go away and don't bother me," and the Brooklyn man turned his attention to the show. and the Brooklyn man turned his attention to the show.

Five minutes later the waiter again came around and told the Brooklyn man that he must either drink or stand up. Again he told the waiter to go away. When this request was repeated for the third time the Brooklyn man was thoroughly angry. He told the waiter to sommon the manager and they would settle then and there whether or not Coney Island methods went in New York. Five manager arrived and explained that people who sat at the tables must pay for the privilege by drinking, or at any rate by buying something to drink.

"I don't care about your rules," said the Brooklyn man. "I don't want anything to drink and I am going to sit here. If you touch me I will have you arrested." aring and I am going to sit here. If you touch me I will have you arrested."

The manager and his waiter held a consultation and concluded not to disturb the Brooklyn man. He left, after the show, thinking that Brooklyn was bounded on one side by Coney Island and on the other by the Madison Square Garden, and as for himself he hadn't much choice.

"It isn't very well known," said a Cuban yesterday, "but the island of Cuba is capable of raising as fine coffee as there is grown anywhere in the world. Coffee has been raised in Cuba a great many years, but very little of it has been put on the market anywhere except on the island itself. I have drunk coffee in Havana that was as fine as any coffee that I ever got at Delmonico's. One reason why coffee hasn't been more generally raised in Cuba is that sugar is a great deal earlier to ruise, and there is just about as much money in it. Cofee red to raise successfully. Sugar and there is just about as much money in it. Cofee red to raise successfully. Sugar is common to even have to be planted yearly. There is no reason, however, why every sugar plantation shouldn't have a coffee attachment, and the planters, with a little extra labor, could alrot of it right here in New York city. All that is necessary to open it is the introduction of the goods. Cuban coffee could be sold cheaper than other public institutions could afford to give it to those in their care in place of the stuff made of burned bread and without a grain of real coffee that is now need."

The man who had developed a tast for domestic cigars chiefly because they were made in America, and he believed in patronizing American industry, demanded of his cigar man.

"But Connecticut wrappers are just as good as Sumaira," said the customer. "I've been booking into this matter, and I find that the connecticut leaf is an even finer leoking leaf and the similar as of a sumaira, said the customer. "I've been booking into this matter, and I find that the connecticut leaf is an even finer leoking leaf and the similar should not give in the will be said that be and then the old man and the similar as of a sumaira, said the customer. "I've been booking into this matter, and limit the connecticut leaf in ore nearly resembles the Havana used in the finest cigars than any other tokace grown."

"Hat is true," said the cigar man, "but see can't use it because it has a taste of its own.

"The violes, of course, have a great deal to do Cuba a great many years, but very little of it

sacco grown."
"That is true," said the cigar man, "but "That is true," said the cigar man, "but me can tune it because it has a taste of its own. The looks, of course, have a great deal to do with any wrepper lobacco, it is the smoothness of the Sumatra that goes a long way toward making the tobacco a favorite for wrappers, but its chief Lierit is its tastelesaness. You can put a Sumatra wrapper around any kind of filler, and the favor of the filler remains. The Sumatra doesn't affect it in the least."

OLD CITY DEBT REPUBLATED.

A Coupon of 1776 Which Unght to Be Worth Four Shillings.

Cornelius Holton of 435 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and presented for payment a coupon clipped from a water bond issued by the city on March 5, 1770. The coupon, which was signed by Benjamin Blagge, Clerk, and made payable to the bearer on demand, called for 4 shillings, and Mr. Holton was very anxious to collect the money. He said that he was 34 years old, and that his wife, whom he married about six months ago, and who is 64, was the widow of Dr. A. E. Barnes of Greenwich, Conn. It was through her that he got the coupon. Her grandfather, a Mr. Tate of Orange county, N. Y., gave it to her many years ago, teiling her whenever she was in need of money to present the convention Mayor and supplied the supplied of money to present the convention Mayor and New York and Draw and Stream around the barber's neck and burst into tears.

Fedinand Folizzo, a waiter at the Hoffman, testified that when Mr. Ivison came there first he sure in the same in Folizzo, a waiter at the Hoffman, testified that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict that when Mr. Ivison came there first he strict into tears.

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whom he married about six months ago, and who is 64, was the widow of Dr. A. E. Barnes of Greenwich, Conn. It was through her that he got the coupon. Her grandfather, a Mr. Tate of Orange county, N. Y., gave it to her many years ago, teiling her whenever she was in need of money to present the coupon to the Mayor of New York. Holton said that that time had come, and that if Mayor strong could pay him the 4 shillings he would be much obliged.

The Mayor reciled that there was no fund in his office available to like redemption of the coupon, and he referred Mr. Holton to the City Chamberlain. Gen. McCook said there was no appropriation from which has 4 shillings could be taken, and he advised Mr. Holton to see Comptroller Fitch. The latter was busy in the City Hall, and Depaity Comptroller Lyons, to whom the coupon was referred, raised the question of the city's liability in the matter. He said the lesue of bonds was authorized by the Common Conneil four months before the Declaration of Independence was signed. He thought King George or his successors were responsible for the interest.

Mr. Holton returned to Brooklyn without the four shillings. Berjamin Biagge, who signed the coupon, was the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and while still an Alderman he had himself appointed to his holding two offices at once, so he turned the Coronership over to his son John, a merchant, and thus kept both jobs in the family.

SWINDLED OUT OF \$100,000

Investors Purchase Tacoma City Warrants That Had Been Paid.

DES MOINES, lows, Dec. 28,-A number of Des Moines firms and banks and institutions in other lows cities have been caught for at least \$100,000 on Tacoma, Wash., city warrants. The warrants were bought more than a year ago. warrants were tought more than a year ago,
They proved to be warrants which had been
puld and redeemed once, and relevated by the
City Treasurer of Tacama, and the proceeds agparently mocketed by him. The city did not intend to repudiate them, however, but was enjoined from paying them by a toxisaver, and the
Supreme Court recently held against the purpose of the city to pay, thus cutting out the investors.

A Belated Marriage Announcement from Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 28. To-day the annonncement was made of the marriage in July, 1885, of Raymond Judson Taylor, youngest son of School Trustee G. S. Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Thorne, daughter of George T. Thorne, a local Inorie, daughter of George T. Therne, a local business man. The parties to the marriage are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Thorne has for four years been a teacher in the High School at Woodhaven, Queens county, while Mr. Tavior, who is a brother-in-law of Traffic Manager Frank E. Haff of the Long Island Railroad, holds a place in the Long Island City Savings Bank. Mrs. Tavior has resigned as a member of the faculty of the Woodhaven school.

ODD WAYS OF WM. IVISON

HE KISSED HIS SECURITIES AND SAID "THIS IS MY GOD,"

Kissed His Wife's Maid Also and Sought to Induce His Goddaughter to Instruct Her in Etiquette-Disinherited His Bieyeling Nephews-Did He Hate the Poort The peculiarities of William Ivison, the textbook publisher, who died last May, were presented to the consideration of Surrogate Arnold

yesterday when the hearing of the contest of the will by Edward Ivison, his brother, and a number of his nephews was resumed. Mr. Ivison left nearly \$1,000,000. Practically the whole of the estate went to David B. Ivison, a nephew living in New Jersey. The contesting nephews and nieces, of whom there are six, live in the West. Mr. Ivison died at the Hoffman House, where his wife had died a year before, He made a new will after his wife's death, David B. Ivison and a servant or companion named Mary Ann Sheridan were the persons most with him after his wife's death and during his last illness.

Several of the witnesses testified vesterday that the testator, after his wife's death, frequently embraced Miss Sheridan in the pres-ence of other persons and habitually addressed her as "darling." Even before Mrs. lvison died, one of the witnesses testified, his conduct with Miss Sheridan was of such a nature that his relatives refused to visit him. One witness testified that she had been estranged from him for eight years because she had found Miss Sheridan's clothes hanging in the closet of Mr. Ivison's room. Mary Ann Sheridan had been Mrs. Ivison's maid, and remained with Mr. Ivison as nurse and companion when his wife All of the witnesses yesterday told stories of

have been anxious to bring the amount of his wealth up to the million mark, but stopped short of that figure, to his great chagrin. Nephew Charles Holt testified that he had seen a will made by his uncle in which David B. Ivison was not mentioned as residuary locatee. He had frequently seen his uncle caress Miss Sheridan and heard him call her "darling." lvy Maud Ross, Mr. Ivison's goddaughter and ward, said that he had treated his wife badly and kept her without money all her life. The witness had refused to have anything to do with her godfather after he had tried to get her,

in 1888, to go to Saratoga with him and his wife and give Miss Sheridan lessons in etiquette and teach her something about the use of the English language. Mr. Ivison offered to pay Mrs. Ross's expenses if she would undertake the charge, but she declined, and never saw him again until after his wife's death. Then she visited him at the Hoffman House, and continued to see him until Miss Sheridan treated her in such a manner that she could not continue to call.

"He was my guardian," Mrs. Ross said, "and held about \$10,000 in bonds which my mother left to me. They were in his possession, and I had nothing to show for them, so I asked him one day to give me some evidence of their existence which I might have in case he died. He took me down to his safety deposit vault and showed the bonds to me, and I copied off the numbers and names. Afterward he showed me

The witness said that he was shaving Mr. The witness said that he was shaving Mr. Ivison one day in his shop in Twenty-seventh street when an organ began to play outside the window. Mr. Ivison watted the organ grinder to move on, but the organ grinder demanded to be paid for moving. The witness told Mr. Ivison this, and then he jumped out of the chair, ran into the street, his face covered with lather and a towel tied around his neck, to try to drive the organ grinder away. When he came back he sat down in the chair, the witness testified, and said:

came back as at down in the chair, the witness testified, and said:

"I hate poor people like that near me."

The witness said that Mr. Ivison, while he was being shaved at the Hoffman House, would call Miss Sheridan over to kiss him while his face was covered with soap. Once, when Schwarz refused to shave him, Mr. Ivison threw his arms around the barber's neck and burst into tears.

like that and could afford a piece of canvas-back duck."

After William Privogel, a liveryman, had testified that Mr. Ivison came nearly every day to see his horses and talked about his money, crying all the time, the case went over until Feb. 1. Mr. Puvogel testified that the testator had said he wouldn't give his nephews a cent, because they all rode bioycles.

LEFT THE GAS TURNED ON.

In Ohio and Stopped in Hoboken for Money.

German woman, registered at Naegeli's Hotel, at Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken, on

Miss Natalle Landgraf, a tall, good-looking

Sunday afternoon. She told the clerk that she had just arrived from Germany on the steamship Prussia of the Hamburg line, and was on her way to Bluffton, O., where she intended to Kansas City. be married. She said she had run short of money and would have to remain in Hoboken a day or two until she received some funds with which to continue her journey. She was assigned to a room in the hotel and retired about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Paul Kuhne, a porter in the

yesterday morning Paul Kuhne, a porter in the hotel, detected the odor of gas coming from Miss landgraf's room. He immediately notified the other attendants, and, not being able to force the door open, he climbed over the fanlight. The woman was lying in her hed unconscious. The gas let in the room was partly turned on. Miss landgraf was carried into another room, and, after an unsuccessful effort was made to revive her, ib; Samuel A. Helfer was summoned. He ordered Miss landgraf's removal to St. Mary's Hospital. She had not recovered consciousness last high; and it was said at the hospital that her case might prove fatal.

Miss landgraf was travelling alone. Sho told one of the passengers on the ship that the man whom she was to marry when she reached Bindion was paying for her passage she said that she came from a small town in southern termany. It is supposed that she did not understand the danger of gas and had blown out the light when she retred. Passenger Agent Seeschaf, who met her on her arrival in Hoboken, received notice from Bluffion yesterday that her passage had been paid tor over the Pennsylvania Railroad, but he did not know the name of the man in Bluffton who had paid for the ticket.

Fireman Timothy Ryan's Delusion Timothy Ryan, a veteran Brooklyn fireman has become so erratic of late that his wife has asked for his incarceration in an asylum. He labors under the delusion that he is immensely wealthy and has been emashing the furniture in his house on the plea that it is no longer good enough for him.

MRS, BEECHER BREAKS HER HIP. She Became Dizzy on Leaving Her Bed

STAMPORD, Conn., Dec. 28 .- Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who has been passing the Christmas holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Harries Beecher Scoville-Devin, fell early on Sunday morning in her room at the home of her daugh-ter, at 433 South street this city, and broke her left hip. At first it was believed that her injuries were limited to a contusion, but upon examination by Drs. Samuel Pierson and A. M. Hurbutt it was found that the hip was broken. She was made as comfortable as possible and is resting as well as could be expected under the circumstances. On account of ner age, 84 years, she probably will never recover suffl ciently to walk again. Her large amount of vitality has stood her in good stead in recent years, for instance when a similar fall required her to keep her bed for about a week, and will assist materially toward a partial recovery from this last accident. That the bones will knit together sufficiently to bear her weight in walk-

ing about unaided is not expected, however.

The accident which befel Mrs. Beecher almost precisely four weeks ago is responsible for the fall which she sustained yesterday. She had come up from her home in Brooklyn to pass Thanksgiving Day with her daughter. Early on the Sunday following, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, she was found by a member of the family sitting upon the floor, her nightlothes bathed in blood. She evidently had risen from bed and, owing to the growing infirmities of her years, fallen backward, striking the back of her head upon some hard substance. She received a severe cut several mehes long. A physician was called and the wound was dressed. She was obliged to remain in hed for days. About a week later she returned to her home in Brooklyn. A day before Christmas she again came to her daughter's home in Stamford. Since her first fall she has complained of pains in her head and occasionally has had attacks of dizziness. It was one of these which caused her fall yesterday. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, who slept in the room adjoining, heard the fall and the groans which immediately followed it. They ran to her and assisted her to her feet. She seemed able to bear her weight upon the left leg, and the injury was believed to be only a bruise. She was placed in bed, and Dr. Pierson was called. Not until then was the real nature of the injury suspected. the Sunday following, at about 3 o'clock in the the decedent's penuriousness. He is said to

A TYPEWRITTEN FORGERY,

Vice-Chancellor Pitney So Declares a Recelpt for \$6,485.

A document purporting to be a receipt for \$6,485, which was produced in a suit before Vice-Chancellor Pitney, was declared by the Vice-Chancellor yesterday to be a forgery. The suit was brought by Sara L. Flemming, widow of Lawyer James Flemming, to foreclose a mortgage on property at the northeast corner of Erie and Twelfth streets. The defendants, Peter Lawless, Julia Wrathe, and Catherine O'Neill. asserted that they had made four payments on the mortgage and cleared it all off except about \$1,000. Mr. Flemming had given them receipts for each payment, but the receipts were lost, and

for each payment, but the receipts were lost, and before his death he gave one general receipt for the full amount.

The plaintiff alleged that the body of the general receipt was a forgery, although her husband's signature attached to it was genuine. The receipt had been written on a typewriting machine, and it was alleged that a genuine receipt for one payment had been used for the purpose of perpetrating the fraud; that the writing had been removed with acids and the general receipt substituted.

Robert Lightfoot, an expert typewriter, testified that the writing in the disputed document could not have been done on the typewriter which was used in Mr. Flemming's office. It was done, he said, on an entirely different machine. Vice-Chancellor Pitney pronounced the receipt a forgery, and gave a decision for the plaintiff. He intimated that the facts in the case might be laid before the Grand Jury for investigation.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAC-TRUE DAY. Arrived-Monday, Dec. 28.

Arrived—Mondat, Dec. 28.

Ss Anapa, Williamson, Cardiff.
Ss Vigilancia McIntosh, Havana,
Ss Rithu Thomson, Garlick, Mayarner.
Ss City of Kingston, Nickerson, Kingston,
Ss Banan, Hansen, Kingston,
Ss Banandas, Harstow, Galveston,
Ss Bonnach, Penington, Charleston,
Ss Conce, Gager, New Orleans,
Ss Cy W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimora,
Ss Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans,
Ss Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans,
Ss Colorado, Risk, Brunswick,
Bark St, James, Banfeld, Barbadoes,
Pur Later arrivals and First Para 1

ARRIVED OUT.

Se Noordland, from New York, at Antwerp.
Be Kansas City, from New York, at Bristol.
Be Benmont, from New York, at Port Said.
Be Menenisha, from New York, at Bristol.
Be Glendower, from New York, at Hamburg.
Be Otlo, from New York, at Hamburg.
Be Otlo, from New York, at Hamburg.

5a Chio, from New York, at Hull. 5a Thomas Melville, from New York, at Ipswich, 5a Wilkommen, from New York, at Bremerhavez 5a El Mar, from New York, at New Orleans. 5a Iroquois, from New York, at Charleston.

Sa Southwark, from Autwerp for New York, passed the Lirard. Ss R. F. Matthews, from Palermo for New York, off he Norwegian, from New York for Glasgow, passed fory Island.

Sa Sirius, from St. Lucia for New York, Sa Karamania, from Naples for New York, Sa Buffon, from Naples for New York, Sa Buffon, from Nantos for New York, Sa Buffon, from Pernambuco for New York.

8s El Monte, from New Orleans for New York. bs Old Dominion, from Richmond for New York. CUTSOING STRAMSHIPA

Sail To-Day.	
Mails Close, Havel, Bremen. 7:60 A. M. Werkendam, Rotterdam 11:00 A. M. City of Augusta, Savanoah El Dorado, New Orleans Caribbee, Barudoos 1:00 P. M. Sail Tie Morrouc.	Teast Sails, 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton., 7:09 A. M. Fultonic, Liverisod., 0:090 A. M. Kensington, Antwerp., 11:09 A. M. Fulda, Genoa., 8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M. 10:00 M. 1:00 P. M. 10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow Mexico, Hovana	8 00 P. M. 10:00 A. M.
Advance. Colon	19:30 M. 2:00 P. M.
Ville de Nazarro, W. Indies Comanche, Charleston	8 00 P. M. 8 00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam 8 00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Punstan, Para	3 00 P. M. 3 00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau 1:00 F. M.	8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	B 00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS,  $Due\ To\ Dity.$ 

. Hamburg ...St. Thomas ...Amsferdam Havana
New Orleans
Para

Fue Thursday, Dec 31.
Christiansand. Due Priday, Jan. 1. Southampton ... Liverpool. Bromen Port au Prince. Alter. Vrina Willem II... Jacksonville New Orieans Due Saturday, Jan. 2. Due Sunday, Jan. 3. La Normandie. . Havre.

New Lublications.

The Business Life

## GREAT PEOPLE.

In Scribner's Magazine for January appears an article entitled "The Great Department Store," the first of a series designed to show how the great businesses of the country are run, and the sort of brains and skill it takes to run them. They are not industrial articles. and no separate establishment is described.

The great store, bank, manufactory, hotel, and the enterprises that are covered here, afford each a story of strong human interest --- a story of the triumph of magnificent ability, special aptitudes, wonderful organization, skilful methods, energy, and hard work.

The plan of the series will appeal to the alert business man, ever eager to utilize in his own behalf the ideas suggested by another's operations, and indicate to young men starting in life through what means men of brains have used their opportu. nities.

Order Scribner's Magazine for 1897. \$3.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SOME OF MRS, LATHROP'S CALLERS, It Costs 75 Cents to Keep Two Sick People Comfortable for a Day.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop had a great many callers at 1 Scammel street yesterday afternoon between the hours of 12 and 5. A protty young Irish woman was the first to come. she has been suffering with grip and her husband has been out of work sixteen weeks. He was in the express business on his own account, but his horse died and his health gave out. Mrs. Lathrop needed some one to go on some errands for her and paid him \$1 for doing them.

Next a new patient called, ill and poor. Mrs

Lathrop gave her shoes and rubbers and food, Before she was well out of the way a young girl whom Mrs. Lathrop has been treating came in to say that she and her brother were both out of work. The girl looked hungry and cold and Mrs. Lathrop asked her what she had had for breakfast. The answer was: "Bread and tea. and the same for dinner and the same for supper. Tea and bread is what we mostly have to eat." She was sent away with some warm clothing and a dollar for coal and food. clothing and a dollar for coal and food.

An elderly woman came with a story that her son had fallen on the ice and broken his collar bone. As there was no cancer in this case Mrs. Lathrop hesistated. But when the woman told about having no Christmas dinner, Miss Mahoney was sent to investigate, and found things even worse than the mother had represented them. She supplied the family with rubbers and shoes, a few, a loaf of bread, a pic, coffee, tea, sugar, butter, and coal.

Mrs. Lathrop has found that it takes 75 cents a day to keep two of her patients when they are together in fead and coal. Mrs. Lathrop has found that it takes 75 cents a day to keep two of her patients when they are together in food and coal and 55 cents for one. This does not give a very bountitul food supply, but it is just that much more than they would otherwise have. Mrs. Lathrop is greatly in need of funds to go on with her work. She received yesterday \$1 from a King's Daughter, and The Sun received for her \$15 from H. B. M. \$2 from Alfred Socker, and \$1 from Mrs. F. Hodgkins, making total receipts of \$588,50. The Sun will be pleased to receive further cometributions for her.

ARTHUR MATHEW MUST DIE, A New Trial for Stephen Powell's Murderer Dented.

Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn handed down a decision, yesterday denying the application for a new trial in the case of Arthur Mayhew, the negro convicted of the murder of Stephen Powell, the aged shoe dealer, in Hempstead, L. I. The application was made after James Waynts Mawhew's accomplice who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, had sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, had retracted his confession accusing May hew of the killing. May hew was sentenced to be executed in the week beginning bec. 4, and the arrangements for the execution were under way when stopped by a stay pending the application for a new trial. A new date will now have to be fixed for the execution.

Business Hotices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children techning; softens the guns, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind code, diarrhosa. 25c. a bottle.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

DIED. GUNTAN .- At Corona, L. I., Dec. 28, 1896, Scott

Gunyan in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private. GURNEY .- At Jersey City, on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1896, William H. Gurney, in his 48th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 49 Cressent

PETERS, -On Monday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son in-law, Richard H. Williams, Josephine Gemmel, widow of Samuel Twyford Peters, in her

68th rear. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, Dec. 31, at 4 West 51st st. SIMPSON .- On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, Joseph

Simpson, son of the late George W. and Caroline Hanson Simpson.
Funeral services at his late residence, 157 South Ox ford st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2

VAN VALKENBURGH,-On Saturday, Dec 26, suddenly, W. Romeyn Van Valkenburgh, son o Watson and Mary J. Van Valkenburgh, aged 38

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Main st. Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectful-

Special Motices. AS A DRESSING and color restorer, nothing is so satisfactory as l'ARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the lungs.

## PIANOS At Auction On Installments

TO-DAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M., by Marlin F. Hatch, Esq., Auctioneer, At the WHEELOCK WAREROOM, 25 East 14th St., near Union Square.

Planos will be delivered to purchasers free of charge within a radius of twenty miles from the city of New York.

TERMS—\$25 Cash on acceptance of bid, balance before delivery of the instrument, either in cash or purchaser's note, payable \$10 monthly, with interest at 6 per cent., secured by chattel mortgage.